

Entimations.

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WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND POWDER.Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin
eruption caused by the hot weather.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry
dust over with "The Dusting Powder." It
will entirely cease in a few moments
and be succeeded by a most agreeably cool and
refreshing sense of comfort and ease.A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE
APERIENT in the morning is also recommended
as a detergent.A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
8th August 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruler.)

THE STRIKE OF NAVVIES IN PARIS.

LONDON, August 6th.
The Paris strike is extending and collisions
between the strikers and the police are frequent.

EGYPT.

The "white Pasha" advancing on Khartoum,
is now believed to be Emin Pasha.

GERMANY.

It is reported that the Emperor William will
visit Alsace in September and Vienna in
October.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SAYS the N. C. Daily News of the 1st inst.:—
Owing to the serious illness of the boatwain's
mate of the *Rambling*, the Commander deemed
it advisable to come up to Shanghai so that the
man might go to the General Hospital. The
Rambling arrived here last night from Chusan.A CORRESPONDENT, anxious for information,
wishes to be enlightened as to the significance
of the term "dog-walker," which was used in
a leading article the other day as an illustration
of the amount of brains required for the editor
of such a paper as the *Overland China Mail*.
In large cities it was at one time usual for the
proprietors of drapery establishments to arrange
samples of their wares, such as rolls of silk,
linen, woollen goods, &c., outside the doors of
the shop, for the double purpose of showing
"pudgin" and the attraction of customers. The
pudgin strays dogs had for, devoting their
undesirable attentions to these piles of drapery
has long been a matter of history, and as a
matter of fact a person had to be specially
employed to march up and down in front of the
shop in order to keep the canine intruders at a
safe distance. This important functionary was
designated a "dog-walker," and it will not
be apparent to our correspondent that a steady
man could manage the job pretty satis-
factorily without being burdened with a super-
fluity of brains. And so it is with the solemn,
dry-as-dust type of so-called newspapers of
which our missionary contemporary is such a
fair sample. However, the "dog-walker" is
now almost as extinct as the dodo, and the mud-
headed editorial *genius* very soon will be. And
now let us join together in singing "There are
ninety and nine in the fold."THE latest from Macao with regard to the recent
dead-lock between Governor da Costa and the
Municipality is to the effect that the newly
elected Deputy, Senhor Horta, has taken the
cause of the dissolved Chamber to heart, and
intimated to His Excellency the Governor that
he would do all in his power to promote re-
election of the old members, on the 26th inst.
His friends and the adherents of the extinct
Chamber, who constitute an overwhelming
majority in the Holy City, are reported to be
already preparing to support the re-election of
the gentlemen who have fared so badly at the
hands of Senhor da Costa and his advisers—
the Colonial Secretary, (who is shortly leaving
for Lisbon), the Colonial Treasurer, the Sec-
retary of the Board of Treasury and the Colonial
Surgeon. The extinct Municipality have for-
warded a voluminous correspondence to the
Lisbon Colonial Office, explaining matters and
demanding prompt redress to their grievances.
The Portuguese residents of Hongkong, headed
by some of the leading members of the Lusitano
Club are said to be on the point of issuing a
manifesto protesting against Senhor da Costa's
despotic measures against the Macao Municipality.
The *Independence* of the 7th inst.
declares itself in unmistakable terms against
the dissolution of the Senate, and publishes the
manifesto of the members, a translation of which
will be found in another column. The reputed
Macao semi-official organ deserves credit for the
impartiality with which it says:—"We frankly
declare that this dissolution has not in any way
given us pleasure. . . . It has taken us and
the public by surprise; we cannot believe
it to be a judicious, or an *opportune* measure." Our
Macao correspondent under to-day's date further
informs us that another farcical scene took place
on Monday at the Municipal Chamber. The
acting members were assembled there to receive
the powers of the dissolved Corporation, but not
a member of the latter body put in an appear-
ance, and the provisional Chamber had to
appeal to the Governor for orders, which he
failed to give.The Fan-tan gambling monopoly will again be
offered for public tender at the Macao Treasury
on the 15th inst.We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Vascon
cellos, Dean of the Chapter of Macao, died last
month at Lisbon.THE Government Astronomer informs us that
the time-ball mast having been struck and split,
by lightning, the ball cannot be dropped till the
repairs are effected.A NORTHERN Correspondent sends the Shanghai
Mercury the following items:—"The China
Navigation Company has decided not to appeal
against the decision of the Consular Court in
Tientsin, in the case of a rice-junk *versus* the
steamship *Wenchow*. The *Wenchow* will ac-
cordingly pay all damages. "The Taku Tug
and Lighter Company are now reducing expenses
so as to be able to fight for two years before
giving in. In a short time the fleet will have
nearly all Chinese captains and engineers. Rates
still remain at three cents per picul. Forty-five
shares changed hands in Tientsin at Tls. 130.
cum. div.; latest quotation, Tls. 130." "The
Peiho Tug and Lighter Company remain as
before. Rates three cents per picul. Several
new people are said to be putting money into it.
Shares in the new Company are said to be 25
per cent. premium, and cannot be obtained."
"His Ex. Sheng Tao'ai has left Chefoo, for
Tientsin."THE following is a translation of the energetic
manifesto published by the members of the
Macao Municipality which was recently dissolved
by Governor da Costa:—"Inhabitants of Macao!
His Excellency Firmino José da Costa, Governor
of this Colony, has just dissolved the *Real Senado*
under pretext of very grave imputations, which
we nevertheless completely groundless. On this
occasion we cannot dispose of enough time to
present a lengthy and a minute justification of
our acts and of the manner in which we have
conducted ourselves of the task which you, worthy
burghesses of Macao, have entrusted us with.
We feel bound, moreover, to inform you of
the facts of recent occurrence between the
Senado and the Governor, and of the injustice
with which we have been treated by His
Excellency. It is true that the laws confer
on the Governors powers to dissolve the
Municipal Chambers; but the same laws have
clearly expressed that the right thus conferred
is only for the purpose, of repressing, for
the public weal, the excesses and the bad
management of the Chambers. In the present
instance we have pleasure in assuring you that
no excess has been committed on our part, as
we are conscious of not having exceeded our
duties or the faculties which the laws confer on
us. Notwithstanding repeated provocations,
we have refrained from repelling by legal
means the aggressions made against us. To an
unjustifiable censure that the municipal cemetery
was in the most complete and censurable state
of abandonment, showing want of respect for the
lead and deficiency of cleanliness and decency,
we replied to the Governor by means of a repre-
sentation, and H. E. felt compelled to acknow-
ledge the inanity of his censure, by confessing
in a despatch, five days afterwards, that he took
pleasure in finding the cemetery in good condition;
he, however, felt aggrieved when he saw this
provocation of his fail of success, for he returned
to the Senate the representation which had been
addressed to him in very convenient terms. As
a protest against this incorrect proceeding on
the part of His Excellency, we forwarded
a representation to His Majesty the King of
Portugal demonstrating the decided intention
Governor da Costa had of annoying and vexing
the Municipality. We are far away
from Lisbon and from the central Government,
where the acts of our local administration are
often disfigured by means of passionate informa-
tions; it was against the Governor's interest,
therefore, that the Senate, by using its legal
rights, should have acquainted the metropolitan
Government of the whole truth in this matter.
Herein lay the real motive which has brought
about the dissolution of the Municipality. The
management of affairs entrusted to the now dis-
solved Senate, has been classified as bad by His
Excellency the Governor, but our conscience tells
us that we have done our duty, and that we have
administered with zeal and energy the legitimate
affairs of the Municipality. The members of
the now dissolved Chamber managed to pay
a debt incurred by their predecessors; they
enlarged the public slaughter-house, and
increased the municipal revenue, as is evidenced
by the last general budget, and they
improved all the branches of the service under
the charge of the *Real Senado*. His Excellency
the Governor, so convinced that the imputation
of bad management made by him against the
Senate was groundless that he immediately tried
to justify himself by appointing a commission of
subordinate Government employes to proceed to
an enquiry into the manner in which the Senate
had managed its municipal affairs. His Excel-
lency has thus placed himself in the position of
a judge who, after condemning a culprit and
inflicting a punishment on him, seeks for facts
which may justify both the condemnation and the
punishment! Had he aimed, at promoting the
public welfare, he would have ordered an enquiry
to be previously instituted, he would have accorded
a hearing to the Senate, and, if circumstances
then justified him in taking extreme measures,
he would have adopted them by dissolving the
Senate. Such a behaviour would have been
correct both before the law and before common
sense. But His Excellency has not acted in this
wise; thinking it more advisable to decree the
dissolution, relying on facts which were false,
and, classifying them in offensive and unjust
terms. Inhabitants of Macao! The above is
an *exposé* of the facts and of the reasons which
justify us before the public. On you now devolves
the right of deciding whether we have or have
not faithfully fulfilled the honourable task which
you have entrusted us with. Macao, August
5th, 1888.—Domingos C. Pacheco, Cancio Jorge,
Francisco Volney Sanchez, José Ribeiro, A
da Silva Telles."THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Kashgar* left
Bombay for this port yesterday at 11 a.m.THE Portuguese transport *India*, Capt. M. S.
de Gusman, after having undergone extensive
repairs at the Kowloon Dock, left this morning
for Macao, whence she is to proceed to Timor,
and Lisbon, conveying the time-expired men
home. We hear that the repairs to the transpo.
reached the high sum of \$17,000.THUS the Tientsin correspondent of our Shang-
hai morning contemporary—I am informed
that the first though train on the Tientsin-
Kaiping railroad came in yesterday. I presume
it will not be a great while until regular trains
are placed on the track. If suitable arrange-
ments are made it will be a pleasant excursion
to run out in the morning and back in the
evening. The "rainy season" is here and yet
the "fall" has not been such as is usual when
it begins. We had three quite heavy rains
during the nights of the 14th, 18th and
19th, but the earth was so dry that it was
nearly all absorbed and the ponds are not
yet full. The appearances are that more is soon
to come. The arrival of the snipe within the
last few days is thought by some to indicate
that our heated term is about ended, for it is thought
that they never appear till after or near the close
of the *fu tien*, or hottest period of the year,
scarcely half over yet. This is the time of
melons and green fruits generally, and the time
of most danger to health perhaps, but I hear of no
unusual amount of sickness among the Chinese.
When one notices the amount of vile sewage
that is poured into the river it seems a marvel
that all who have to use the water do not die at
once.THIS afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr.
Sercombe-Smith, a somewhat important case of
trespass was heard, in which a native Police-
Sergeant named Sheikh Hallem, was charged by
a Chinese shopkeeper in Jervois Street with
entering his premises on the 24th ult. without
reasonable cause, and there assaulting one of
his assistants. It appeared the defendant, who
has been 16 years in the Police Force and
who bears an excellent character, had, pre-
vious to the above date, a Chinese wife,
who suddenly disappeared with money and
property belonging to him, valued at \$1,500.
He had made enquiries as to her whereabouts,
and was informed that she was sequestered in
the complainant's house, and that was the cause
of his being there. He asked permission to search
the house but had no warrant, and as his conduct
was afterwards considered to be outrageous
the present charge had been made against
him. Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendant.
The evidence of Li Fung Chee, the manager of
the shop, and also that of his assistant, went to
show that defendant did not strike the assistant,
although he threatened him with his uplifted
hand; that he then went up stairs and searched
the premises in company with two Chinese
constables; that no woman was found on
the premises; that on leaving the shop
the master ordered complainant to go with
defendant to the Police Station and
there to give him in charge for trespass; that on
getting to the station the Inspector on duty would
not take the charge; that they were then ordered
to go to the office of the Registrar General, but
that the defendant would not allow them to do
so, and finally succeeded in chasing them
away. Two Chinese constables, who were
with the defendant, in giving their evidence
said it was quite untrue that the defend-
ant had attempted to strike anybody;
the only impropriety in his conduct was that he
talked rather loud. Mr. Wotton, for the defence,
said the complainants had entirely failed to
prove any misconduct against the defendant
except that of trespass, and as they had evidently
told lies in giving their evidence, he asked his
Worship to discharge the defendant. Defendant
was discharged.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief
Justice.)

A COMPLICATED TRANSACTION.

Shek Ching Chuen, merchant, brought an
action against Angel Ortiz, a Manila merchant,
for \$22,727, damages incurred through breach of
contract.—Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by
Mr. Wilson (Wotton and Deacon) appeared for
the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, instructed
by Mr. Stokes (Sharp Johnson and Stokes)
represented the defence. In opening the case, read
the pleadings, which set forth that on the
29th March 1885 the parties entered into an
agreement whereby the defendant agreed to
sell the Spanish steamer *Estrella* for
\$25,000, less 2½ per cent, \$5,000 to be paid at
once, \$10,000 to be paid in April, and the
remainder at the end of May. On the 10th
March plaintiff paid \$5,000, and on the 14th
the steamer was seized, under a judgment issued
by that Court in a suit in which J. H. Smith was
the plaintiff and Ortiz and others defendants.
About the 28th May defendant informed plaintiff
that the ship had been released from arrest and
full security given for all the claims of Smith
and any other creditors. The second instal-
ment, \$10,000, was then paid, and the ship
transferred on the 28th May. On the 16th June
\$5000 more was paid, making \$20,000 altogether.
The statements were untrue, as the defendant
well knew, the steamer not being released until
the 16th June, and no security having been given
by the defendant, or any one acting on his be-
half, to meet Smith's claims. On the 10th June
plaintiff took possession of the steamer and im-
mediately afterwards she was arrested until
March 1886, by virtue of an order of the
Admiralty Court of Hongkong, and afterwards
by an order of the Supreme Court at the
suit of J. H. Smith. Defendant had not a
free title to the *Estrella*; she was not free
of incumbrance; and defendant, although re-
peatedly called on to do so, did not secure her
against the claim of Mr. J. H. Smith. Between
June 1885 and March 1886 \$4,722 were disbursed
by the plaintiff, although he was prevented from
using the steamer, and lost considerable sums
thereby. He had contracted to sell her for
\$25,000 to a Chinese firm, but her detention pre-
vented his doing so, and on her release in March
1886 he was only able to obtain \$22,000 for her,
and he therefore claimed \$13,000 loss on the
re-sale, \$4,722 for expenses, and \$5,000 paid forthe release of the vessel. In his reply the
defendant denied that he told plaintiff, on the
28th May, that the steamer had been freed from
arrest; he told him an order had been obtained
for the dissolution of the attachment, on security
being given for the claim of McGregor Smith,
and the ship actually was released on the 10th
June in pursuance of that order. He denied
that plaintiff was ever told that security had
been given to meet any other claims than those
of McGregor Smith. He did not induce the
plaintiff to pay \$10,000 to complete the purchase
of the vessel, but on the 16th June, when the
vessel was free and security had been given, he
told plaintiff, in answer to a question, that the
vessel was free and that he could hand her over,
and this was true, his representations only
applying to McGregor Smith. He denied that
he ever undertook to give security to J. H.
Smith, and that he had given such security.
He also alleged that when the agent Rapp took
over the vessel she was free of attachment, but
Rapp was well aware that although actually free
there was a probability of some adverse claim
being preferred by J. H. Smith, and Rapp
accordingly made special arrangements to have
the vessel towed out of the waters of the colony
the moment he got possession of her, to avoid
such arrest. But when he had taken possession
his proceedings were noticed, and for the pur-
pose of stopping the ship a bogus suit in Admiralty
was commenced against her, and an
arrest was obtained, and she was kept in custody
drawn next day, and a civil suit commenced, an
injunction being obtained under which she
was attached. Mr. Francis added in explana-
tion that the transaction was entirely carried
on by agents, Mr. Frederick Rapp acting for
the plaintiff and Mr. Melbye for the defendant.
The *Estrella* was a Spanish steamer, registered
in the name of the defendant in the Philippines,
and he, it would appear, executed a document by
which he leased the vessel for a period of fifty
years on certain terms to the firm of Birchill
and Robinson, Manila. That firm disposed of
shares in their interest to Mr. McGregor Smith
and Mr. John Henry Smith, in this Colony, for
\$1,000. Out of this assignment different suits
arose in this Court, and the vessel was many
times under arrest, but at the time of the
transactions between Mr. Melbye and Mr.
Rapp only the shareholders referred to had
claims pending. With reference to the amount
of damages claimed, it might be argued
that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover for
the loss sustained in consequence of the delay
in delivering the vessel, but he submitted that
his claim was entitled to damages for demur-
rage, for the loss of the use of the vessel during
the 286 days she was under arrest. Plaintiff
had to keep her insured, and was put to other
expenses in connection with her upkeep, and he
was entitled to recover those expenses.Christian Frederick Rapp, auctioneer and com-
mission agent, stated:—"In March 1885, I was
commissioned by the plaintiff to purchase the
Estrella for him. She was then lying in the Har-
bour. I communicated with Mr. Melbye, of the
firm of Dunn Melbye & Co., on the 19th March,
1885, and ultimately agreed to buy the steamer for
\$20,000, delivery to take place at the end of two
months. I had heard there had been trouble
about the *Estrella* but did not know its nature,
and when I asked Mr. Melbye what it was he
answered that there had been trouble, but there
was nothing to prevent him from selling her.
He could not explain what the trouble was, but
asked me to go and see Mr. Caldwell next
day. I did so, and Mr. Melbye told that
gentleman of the bargain, asking him to ex-
plain the troubles. Mr. Caldwell said that the
vessel had been arrested by several people, but,
taking up some papers, he added "there are no
claims against her now." He also explained
how the claims had been satisfied, and said that
some people who had inserted a "Notice" in
the newspapers had been written to. There was
nothing in the way to prevent me from buying
the vessel—it was quite safe. He undertook to
sell her with no higher price than the free of incum-
brance. He also said "And if there comes
trouble after all, of course Mr. Angel will
hold himself responsible." I replied that Mr.
Angel was in Manila, and I did not want
to run after him; I would rather have nothing
to do with the ship. He then asked me if I
knew any solicitor. I said I knew only Mr.
Holmes and Mr. Dennis, so he suggested I
should give Mr. Holmes a chance, as he had
plenty of time (laughter) Mr. Melbye heard all
this. I wrote out a cheque for \$5,000, and gave
it to Mr. Caldwell, and afterwards, by the plain-
tiff's instructions, engaged Mr. Holmes. After a
few days Mr. Holmes advised me that it was safe
to proceed, and next day I went with Mr. Melbye
to Mr. Caldwell's office to get an agreement
drawn up. We could not see him, and he was
engaged when we afterwards called, so we did
not get a formal agreement drawn up. Shortly
afterwards Mr. Melbye said "We know each
other," and so on, adding that his client was
not going to cheat me. A few days after Mr.
Melbye told me the *Estrella* had been arrested
at the suit of Mr. McGregor Smith. The
second instalment was due several days later,
but before then I went to Mr. Melbye and said
I could not pay anything, as the ship was
under arrest, and I went with Mr. Melbye
to Mr. John Henry Smith's claim. He agreed that
I should not pay him until all had been arranged.
Mr. Melbye had told me Mr. J. H. Smith had
refused Chinese securities. A little later Mr.
Melbye called on me and said he had been
instructed from Manila to give security for the
full value of the steamer. On the 2nd May I
got a note from him saying that he had given
security for \$12,000, and pressing for the pay-
ment of the second instalment. On the 10th
May he again asked me for the money, saying
he had an inquiry into the whole matter, and
I was concerned, the affair with Mr. G. Smith
having been settled. As I saw Mr. Melbye daily,
I asked him frequently what had been done with
Mr. J. H. Smith's claim. He said he really did
not know if security had been given—he had
handed Mr. Caldwell the money to do it. I
desired him to look after it, and shortly afterwards
he assured me the security had been accepted.
On the 28th May Mr. Melbye called on me; he
was quite excited, and said "Everything is
settled, Mr. Rapp, and the *Estrella* is perfectly
safe, and can now pay me at \$10,000
(laughter). He told me that Mr. McGregor
Smith was satisfied with the security. I went
to Mr. Holmes, and he told me everything was
arranged, and I might pay the money. I did so.
Mr. Melbye also wrote me that it was all right,
and that he supposed I should take the *Estrella*
away during the week. I agreed to take her over
a week later, and on that day, the 4th June, I went
with Melbye to the Spanish Consul to get the
vessel transferred. The Consular formalities took
four days, and on the 10th June the transfer was
executed. I then handed over the third instalment
of \$8,000 to Mr. Melbye and executed a bill of sale,
fully believing that the steamer was free. After
that I was going off to the German Consul to
get a flag, but Mr. Caldwell stopped me rather
hurriedly, saying he wanted to see me first. I
arranged to see him afterwards, and did so. As
soon as he saw me he said "Mr. Rapp, I cannot
give you this ship; no solicitor would sign
such a bond for his client as has been drawn
up in Court as a security bond. For God's
sake don't hoist the German flag, it will be
contempt of Court." I was thunderstruck, as
I had been told by Mr. Caldwell that the ship
was free. I answered something, and went
away in disgust to Mr. Melbye. He seemed
to be as surprised as I was, saying he did not
understand how Mr. Caldwell could act likethat, and promised to see him next day. I saw
Melbye again, later, and he assured me that J.
H. Smith had received security, and was satis-
fied. On the 16th he told me he was ready to
sign the bond of security for Mr. McGregor
Smith's debt, and Mr. Caldwell then said "Now
she is perfectly free—take her out of the water
at once." I asked him why, and he
answered "God knows, any of the shareholders
might arrest her again." I asked him who
could, since security had been given. He
replied that none had been given; what could
he do, they didn't want any, and had not come
for it. I went at once to the German Consul's
office, cleared the vessel, and got the *Pilot* along-
side, but the same evening she was arrested.
On going back I found a letter from Mr. Melbye
in which he asked me for \$9,000, and promised
to hold me harmless if Mr. J. H. Smith claimed
\$3,000 or \$4,000. The ship was free, as once
the German flag was hoisted no one could touch
her. He had evidently written that in the belief
that she had got out of British waters. Next
day I was served with an injunction which Mr.
W. H. Smith had obtained against Melbye,
defendant, and myself. The vessel remained
under attachment until the 22nd March, 1886.
A Mr. McLeod came over with a power of
attorney from the defendant and with his help
I applied to the Court to release her, but failed.
I did not get my expenses paid by the defendant,
as he promised. During the *Estrella's* deten-
tion Mr. Melbye went to Europe and Mr. Rem-
edius acted for him. I had to keep a captain
and crew on board the ship, by the terms of the
insurance policy, and the total expenses were
\$4,722. The demurrage would amount to about
\$50 a day. The vessel was ultimately released
by my paying \$5,000 to Mr. J. H. Smith, under
an arrangement.Cross-examined by the Attorney-General:—"I
was acting for the plaintiff, the arrangement
being that I was to be the ostensible owner,
have the ship registered under my name, and
sell her under the German flag. Whilst again
discussing the progress of the negotiations he
continued:—"I do not say that Mr. Caldwell
was playing Mr. Melbye and myself false, but I do
think he knew better than he was telling me.
If the ship had successfully got out of the
Harbour she would have probably been taken
just outside the three mile limit; she was not
cleared for anywhere."
At the conclusion of the re-examination the
Court adjourned, an application for the suppres-
sion of the reports in the newspapers, on the
ground that witnesses who had been out of
Court would read them, being very summarily
refused.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from
papers brought on by the German mail steamer
Bayern:—

POONA, July 18th.

A painful impression has been caused here by
the suspension and subsequent sudden disap-
pearance of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner
of the Central Division. He fled to escape from
his embarrassments. Several persons have been
suspended, and one arrested, and the alleged
Poona agent of the nefarious practices charged.
The Government enquiry is progressing, and
new developments are expected on Monday on
charges of corruption and bribery. Awarra, it
has been issued for his apprehension. It is
rumoured here that it was his intention to pro-
ceed to sea by a mail steamer.

LATER.

If the accused be brought before the Magistrate
and charged, a Commission of Inquiry will prob-
ably not be constituted, and the charges will be
dealt with in the ordinary course of law.

ALLAHABAD, July 19th.

The Australian boat the All England Eleven
easily. The former made 116 runs in their first
innings, and 60 in their second; the latter made
53 in their first innings, and 42 in their second.

POONA, July 19th.

A report has reached Peshawar, and is widely
circulated there, that the Shinwaris of the Jella-
labad district have put to death a large number
of influential men who were sent to them on
some public matter by General Gholam Haider.
The smallest number killed at present is estimated
at sixty. The former Khan of Lalpur is
reported to be among the killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21st.

The visit of the Emperor William had led to
the removal of the Russo-German misunder-
standing which existed relative to certain matters,
but it has changed nothing in connection with
the German alliances nor with Russia's liberty
of action.

WADY HALFA, July 23rd.

Three boatloads of villagers escaping from
derivatives sank, and 150 persons were drowned.

DURBAN, July 24th.

The two columns which started from Elchowe
met at N'Connell, and will attack Dinizulu, who
holds a position at Ceza, among dense bushy
kloofs. It is estimated that Dinizulu has a force
of two thousand men with him.

LONDON, July 24th.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W.
H. Smith moved the second reading of the bill
for the appointment of a Special Commission of
judges to inquire into the charges made against
Mr. Parnell by *The Times*. The Commission
will consist of Sir James Hannan as President,
Sir John Day, and Sir Montague E. Smith. Mr.
Smith said that Government would rejoice if the
complete innocence of Mr. Parnell was pro-
claimed by the inquiry.Mr. Parnell denounced the bill, and stigmatised
it as cowardly and un-English. It authorized,
he said, an inquiry into the whole reputation of
the League. He demanded to confine the
inquiry into his and other M.P.'s conduct, and
to specify the charges in the bill. In conclusion
Mr. Parnell accused Government of collusion
with *The Times*.Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell.
Mr. Matthews refused to restrict the inquiry.
The debate was adjourned.

July 25th.

In the House of Commons last night the second
reading of Mr. W. H. Smith's bill for the appoint-
ment of a special Commission of Judges was
adopted without division. Mr. Chamberlain said
that he believed Mr. Parnell to be innocent, and
suggested that the State should pay the costs of
the successful party.

July 26th.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P. for Roscommon, was
arrested here yesterday and conducted to Dublin,
for a speech inciting to commit a breach of the
law.

July 27th.

Mr. O'Kelly has been released on bail.
CANNOWA, July 26th.
Commander Gribelair, in the head of a Boer
force has invaded Kamaas territory, and fought
the natives. Mr. Sheppard, the Deputy Com-
missioner of Protected Territories, has been
ordered to proceed to the spot in order to make
an inquiry, and President Kruger has been
invited also to send a delegate. The Govern-
ment has directed Sir Hercules Robinson to
intimate to the Transvaal Government that
Matabele, Mashuda and Makaleka countries, as
well as the northern portion of Kamaas's territory,
up the river Zambezi, are under British influence.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons last night Mr.
Smith announced that Government hope to
adjourn Parliament about the 15th of August,
and re-assemble at the beginning of November.PRESENTATION OF MEDICAL
DIPLOMAS TO CHINESE
STUDENTS.Yesterday afternoon (August 6th) took place in
the Board Room of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai, the presentation of medical diplomas
to Dr. Myers' pupils, Mr. Goh Kit-moh, Mr.
Chang Ching-kai, Mr. Li Tsun-fan and Mr.
Lin Kie-chong.There was a numerous attendance, the room
being crowded despite the fact that the meeting stood
at considerably over 70. Amongst those present
were:—H.E. the Totaai, Mr. P. J. Hughes
H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Mr. Wagner, Consul-
General for France, Mr. von Syburg, Acting
Consul-General for Germany, General J. D.
Kennedy, U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Max Gobel,
Consul for Belgium, Mr. John MacGregor, Consul
for Denmark, Mr. M. Boyd, Dredon, Commis-
sioner of Customs, Mr. Ma Kiet-chong, Mr. Tong
Fung-chee, Dr. E. Henderson (Dean of the
Faculty), Dr. Jamieson, Dr. Milles, Mr. Zedelius,
Dr. Pichon, Dr. Buge, Dr. Duncan Reid, Dr.
Lalancos, Mr. R. B. Wainwright, Mr. C. Thorne,
Rev. H. C. Hodges, Rev. Wm. Muirhead, Miss
E. Brown, Miss Gillilan, General Messy, etc.,
etc.Mr. A. G. Wood, Chairman of the Municipal
Council, presided.Dr. Henderson in opening the proceedings
said:—"Mr. Wood, in your official capacity as
Chairman of the Municipal Council, you have to-
day the honour of presenting to you three
Chinese gentlemen, Mr. Chang Ching-kai, Mr.
Li Tsun-fan and Mr. Goh Kit-moh, who after a
course of study extending over a period of four
years desire to receive at your hands, and under
the seal of the municipality which you represent,
those certificates in the various branches of
medical study to which as a result of examina-
tions conducted here by duly qualified medical
men, and in Hongkong, they are now justly
entitled. These young gentlemen were brought
to Shanghai some four weeks ago by their able
instructor Dr. Wyckham Myers of Formosa,
himself a graduate in medicine, and a final
examination by a board composed of the
foreign medical men actually engaged in prac-
tice in Shanghai, a Board which represents
the medical school of America, Great Britain,
France and Germany. Of this learned body
I am myself, this year, by right of seniority,
the Dean. It is as Dean of the Faculty of
Medicine represented in Shanghai that I occupy
my present position, and have now, Sir, the
honour to address you. Previous to this ap-
pearance of Dr. Myers' students in Shanghai,
the history of one of their number is already
known to you; but I may be permitted to remind
you publicly that Mr. Goh Kit-moh has already
been brought before you, and already obtained
at your hands, certificates which testify to his
proficiency in those branches of medical educa-
tion which, in the great medical schools of Europe
and America, are made the subject of what is
commonly known as the First Profession, or
Primary Scientific Examination. The other two
candidates, Mr. Chang Ching-kai and Mr. Li Tsun-
fan, have passed a similar examination before
the examining Board in Hongkong. The docu-
ments which certify to this are signed by Deputy
Surgeon-General Hungerford, the then Dean of
the Faculty, and have, after due examination
by myself and my colleagues, been placed in
your hands. Thus, Sir, the history of each of
these young gentlemen, rather more than a year
ago, all successfully passed their first
professional examination, and were therefore
on their appearance in Shanghai last month,
all duly qualified for admission to those
final trials to which they have just been
subjected. The certificates which I have to ask
you to confer to-day on all the three candidates
are the final certificates; they are those which
testify that, in the opinion of the Board of
Examiners, which Board I have the honour to
represent, these gentlemen are fully qualified to
practice their profession in all its branches, as
physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs. This,
I am well aware, Sir, is no light request to make
of you, but I make it confidently, for the candi-
dates have been subjected to a searching
examination orally, and in writing, by myself
and my colleagues, and the written testimony to
the sufficiency of their education which we have
to-day placed in your hands is the result of long
and careful consideration, and given under a
deep sense of the responsibility incurred. I
learn, but without

